

FORTS HOLD OFF FLEET OF ALLIES IN DARDANELLES

Battleship Queen Elizabeth Again Leads in Bombardment.

SMYRNA GOVERNOR THREATENS REPRISAL

Promises to Put War Prisoners in Unfortified Villages Shelled by Warships.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, March 10.—The super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth is again leading in the attack on the Dardanelles forts, evidently little harmed by the three hits made upon her by the Turkish batteries on Sunday. This information came in a statement issued last night by the French Ministry of Marine. The British Admiralty made no announcement.

The Queen Elizabeth, which has been shelling the forts from the entrance of the Dardanelles and by indirect fire across the promontory, on Monday, entered the straits for the first time to take part in operations, according to an Athens dispatch.

Fort Matidos, about three miles up the straits from the narrows, was partly destroyed by shell fire from the Gulf of Suez.

The villages of Kalid Bahr and Kephed have been burned by the warships' shells.

The fire of the Turkish batteries, though less effective than that of the Allies' guns, has thus far been sufficient to prevent the big fleet from passing the narrow strip between Kalid Bahr and Chanak, on opposite sides of the waterway.

There is considerable speculation in London as to the strength of the allied fleet operating against the Dardanelles and Smyrna. It is now known that many warships not mentioned in the official dispatches are taking part. The name of the battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type that has just arrived on the scene is not yet known here.

Tonight's French official communiqué says:

"During the day of March 8 the British super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth, supported by four cruisers, entered the Dardanelles, and with her great 381-millimetre guns bombarded Fort Rumili Medjidieh Taha, situated on Point Kild Bahr.

"The bad weather has hindered operations."

Governor Threatens Reprisals.

The military governor of Smyrna, according to a dispatch from Athens, sent a message on Monday to the British admiral commanding the squadron off Smyrna, through the American Consul General, to the effect that he was arresting all male subjects of hostile countries, and would have them placed in groups at unfortified points bombarded by the allied fleet as a preventive measure. He alleged that unfortified villages were being shelled. He proposed to adopt similar measures in the city of Smyrna if it were bombarded. The admiral replied yesterday, stating that it is the unfailing policy of Britain to respect unfortified places and confine bombardments to military works, but that batteries had been placed so close to certain villages that it was inevitable that some damage would be done to them.

The reports that three of the forts guarding the Dardanelles narrows, all of which were armed with 14-inch guns, have been silenced, has increased the confidence of the British public that the guns of their warships are quite heavy enough to force the strait, although nobody seems to expect this to be done quickly or without some losses.

It is expected that the opening of the strait will have an immense effect on Turkey's neighbors. Greece already is involved in a constitutional crisis over the Dardanelles, and it was reported today that a similar crisis had arisen in Bulgaria.

Enver Pasha Confers With Kaiser on Turkey's Peril

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Copenhagen, March 9.—It is semi-officially admitted in Berlin that panic reigns in Constantinople. The operations of the Allies in the Dardanelles

Vesuvius in Code Makes New Yorker Spy Suspect

Naples, March 9.—When Frank Alvord Perret, of New York, assistant director of the Royal Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, a member of the Volcanological Institute, recently had occasion to communicate with Professor Friedlander, of Berlin, founder and president of the organization, on volcanic activities he wrote his telegram in the code of the institute.

The code made the Italian authorities suspect that Professor Perret was engaged in espionage. The message was stopped and an investigation quickly made. When the facts had been ascertained Professor Perret was rehabilitated and the scientific telegram was allowed to go forward.

22 French Transports Head Toward the Dardanelles

Berlin, March 9 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—A dispatch from Rome to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that a steamer, arriving at an Italian port, reports having met twenty-two French transports near the Island of Malta heading toward the Dardanelles.

Turkish advisers published today in the various Berlin newspapers unite in declaring that the results of the allied bombardment of the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles have been negligible. At the same time it is pointed out that several ships of the Allied fleet have been damaged. The British battleship Queen Elizabeth, particularly, is said to have been damaged, and a French armored cruiser also is reported to have been forced to retire. Two mine sweepers, the "Admiral" and "Constantinople," have been sunk.

Turkish troops are reported to have occupied several important strategic points near the Russian frontier in the Caucasus.

Russian Fleet's Victory Cuts Off Coal from Turks.

Petrograd, March 9.—The bombardment by the Russians of Zunguldiak, on the south shore of the Black Sea, and the destruction of the docks there, as announced by the Russian naval authorities yesterday, constitute a blow to the Turkish fleet, since it is from this point that the Turks hitherto have drawn their chief supply of coal for the navy. It is reported semi-officially that in addition to silencing the batteries which defended the docks, the Russian fleet also destroyed the coal chutes.

Bendergeli, four miles to the west, which is another coaling port, also was damaged.

The only damage to the Russian fleet during the bombardment of Zunguldiak was a slight injury to the cruiser Almaz, which was struck by a 6-inch shell. Three soldiers were wounded. The cruiser's machinery was not damaged.

KING ALBERT INTRODUCES YOUNG SOLDIERS TO OLD

Belgian King Bids Veterans on Snow Covered Plain to Receive Kindly New Recruits Who Are to Fight with Them Until Country Is Liberated.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, March 9.—A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from a point in the North of France says: "As a result of the new royal decree summoning all refugee youths to the colors, Belgium's new recruits are growing daily in number and the King recently conceived the gracious idea of presenting in person, with appropriate ceremony, the young soldiers who have not yet received the baptism of fire to their older comrades, who have been fighting since August."

"The ceremony took place a few days ago on the snow-covered plain. Veterans of the 6th and 26th Regiments formed a square with bayonets fixed. The commanding officer made a speech, whereupon King Albert delivered this address to the older soldiers by way of introducing their new comrades: "Old soldiers of the 6th and 26th Regiments, I desire you to give kindly

SOUTHERN EUROPE ON EDGE FOR WAR; ITALY, GREECE, BULGARIA PREPARING

Rome Believes in Imminence of Great and Decisive Events.

Rome, March 9.—Premier Salandra, after his visit last Sunday to Gaeta, had a long interview with Foreign Minister Sonnino, after which a meeting of the Council of Ministers was called. These facts, together with other indications, lead to the widespread belief that Italy today is upon the eve of great and decisive events.

That Italy is on the brink of entering the European war on the side of the Allies is the belief in Italian banking circles in New York. A well known Italian merchant, a director of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, admitted yesterday that he had received information from business colleagues in Italy to the effect that the Italian government is about to give up hope of being able to maintain their country's neutrality any longer.

"Italy's quarrel is not with Germany, but with Austria, which on numerous occasions has taken advantage of Italy," he said. "Now that Austria's strength is waning, the Italian people feel that it is time to step in and take from the usurper what rightfully belongs to Italy."

At the Italian consulate it was unofficially admitted yesterday that the Italian government had issued a call for first line reserves in this country several weeks ago, and that a large number of men had been sent to Italy.

GERMANY REGRETS VAN DYKE INCIDENT

Says Interference with Minister's Mail Was Due to Over-Zealous Officer.

The Hague, March 9.—The German Foreign Office has sent through Ambassador James W. Gerard an expression of regret and an explanation to Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to Holland and Luxembourg, regarding the interruption of Dr. van Dyke's correspondence with Luxembourg.

The trouble is attributed to a misunderstanding on the part of the military commandant at Treves, and the explanation states that orders have been issued to prevent the recurrence of the incident.

A dispatch from The Hague on February 11 said that Dr. van Dyke had appealed to the government at Washington to protest to Germany against interference with his duties as Minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The German Minister at Treves, he said, had refused to allow his letters to pass because they were sealed with the seal of the American Legation. The Minister added that he had tried in vain through the German Minister at The Hague to obtain an explanation from Berlin of the invasion of his diplomatic privileges. The day following the receipt of Dr. van Dyke's protest Secretary Bryan announced that representation had been made to Germany.

BELGIANS HELD TRAITORS

Cologne (via London), March 9.—According to "Kölnische Zeitung" the Governor General of Belgium, General von Bissing, has caused the arrest of five Belgian officials on an allegation that they induced Belgian customs officers to go through Holland to enter the Belgian army.

The men, according to the newspaper, will be placed on trial for treason. They include Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Director of Customs Nikademe and Customs Inspector Prejot, of Liege.

BRITAIN TO SEIZE ALL FACTORIES

Lloyd George Wants to Insure Full War Supplies—Will Organize Engineering Trade.

London, March 9.—A drastic amendment to the defence of the realm act, which would give the government the right to seize all factories and engineering works, was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The proposal was that the government be empowered to commandeer all factories engaged in the production of war supplies, and that the government be authorized to take over the management of such factories.

TRIBUTE TO WILSON PAID BY LOUVAIN

City to Name Streets After the President, Washington and America.

London, March 9.—The decision of the municipal authorities of Louvain, Belgium, to give American names to certain streets of the city is set forth in a formal resolution of thanks, which was adopted by the Burgomaster and Aldermen of Louvain, and sent to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. The resolution ends as follows:

"The cradle of a university of five centuries and our ancient grade, the Burgomaster and Aldermen have decided this day that in the new parts of the city, as they rise out of the ruins, three streets or squares shall receive the illustrious names of President Wilson, Washington and American Nation."

King of the Hellenes Confirms Appointment of New Ministers.

London, March 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says M. Gounaris submitted the list of his new Cabinet to King Constantine last night. The King confirmed the appointments of the new ministers, who will be sworn in tomorrow. The Cabinet follows: Premier and Minister of War, M. GOUNARIS; Foreign Minister, CHRISTAKIS ZOGRAFIAS; Minister of Communications, M. BALTAZIS; Minister of Instruction, M. VOZIKIS; Minister of Finance, M. PROTO-PADAKIS; Minister of the Interior, M. TRIANTAFILLAKOS; Minister of National Economy, M. EUTANAS; Minister of Justice, M. ISALDARIS; Minister of Marine, M. STRATAS.

Paris, March 9.—M. Rallais, a former Prime Minister of Greece, has given an interview to the correspondent at Athens of "Le Matin," in which he says that King Constantine acted on the advice of his General Staff in opposing the policy of intervention proposed by M. Venizelos. The staff was of the opinion that an expedition against Constantinople would weaken the military situation on the Bulgarian front, and that Venizelos made such an announcement at Athens when the question of intervention came up.

NEUTRALS BLOCK GERMAN EXPORTS

Scandinavian Ship Owners Refuse to Risk Vessels to Seizure by Allies.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Copenhagen, March 9.—Messages from Danish seaports state that German mine layers have been actively engaged in laying mine nets near the Danish coast. It is not reported, however, that the coastal rights of Denmark have been violated. The "Politiken" says: "All exportation of German goods via the neutral states is now at a complete standstill. Scandinavian ship owners will not take the risk of their vessels being stopped by British and French warships. The Tractet United Shipping Company has forbidden its captains to sail without receiving guarantees that their cargoes are not from Germany."

"A sensation has been caused in Norwegian shipping circles by the accusation of a socialist newspaper, the 'Norsk,' against a prominent ship owner, the effect of which was sending copper to Germany in one of his ships which had left Christiania. So angered was the ship owner that he immediately recalled the vessel by wireless. On its return he had the ship thoroughly searched by Norwegian state detectives, who found an innocent cargo. A libel action is to be the sequel."

\$500,000,000 PUT INTO GERMAN SOCK

In Spite of Appeals, Immense Sum Is Withdrawn from Circulation.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berne, March 9.—Careful investigation among German banks proves that they are cleared of gold, but a comparison between the amount of gold held by the Reichsbank and the amount which should be in the country shows that two billion marks have been withdrawn from circulation. It appears to have been made to every patriotic German to put his last gold piece into circulation. The appeal concludes with the assertion that the patriotic German cannot do better than exchange his gold for the second German war loan stock. It is said in well informed circles that, except the Reichsbank, no German bank possesses any gold reserve. Throughout Germany taxes imposed by municipalities are being raised on an average by about 50 per cent.

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Cabinet Out in Sofia—Too Bellicose to Please King.

Paris, March 9.—A ministerial crisis similar to that in Greece has occurred in Bulgaria, according to information reaching Paris in special dispatches from Sofia. Premier Radoslawoff is reported to have been overthrown by the influence of King Ferdinand and the followers of Dr. Ghenadief, former Foreign Minister, because he desired to take immediate action against Turkey by occupying Adrianople.

M. Radoslawoff's opponents are said to have declared that such a policy, which would, of course, place Bulgaria in opposition to Germany and Austria, was too adventurous. The principal argument they are reported to have used was that the resignation of Premier Venizelos at Athens left Greece more isolated than before, and that if Bulgaria remained neutral she might hope for advantages other than those she would find in Thrace.

ANARCHIST HELD FOR SEDITION

Millionaire Accused of Circulating Anti-Patriotic Pamphlets in Paris.

Paris, March 9.—Inquiries by the police of Paris into the distributing of anti-patriotic pamphlets in the capital, it is affirmed by the Havas Agency, implicate a well known landed proprietor named Provost living at St. Raphael, who is known as an anarchist millionaire.

The case against Provost was so strong that he has been arrested, with a man named Lorette, who has been active in Paris anarchist circles. Women appear to have acted as agents of the conspirators, who circulated this literature.

SOCIALISTS FIGHT PRUSSIAN BUDGET

London, March 9.—The Prussian Diet accepted the budget on third reading today, says a Reuter message from Berlin. The Socialist members voted against the measure, and the Poles and Danes refrained from voting.

Official War Bulletins

WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS. (Issued at 11 P. M.)—In Belgium to the east of Steenstraete we repulsed an attack.

North of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, the fighting went on all day without any of us being effected in the respective positions of the advantage.

In Champagne very hot fighting took place, which turned in our favor. Between Souain and Perthes, in the wood where we gained a footing three days ago, we repulsed two counter attacks and made some progress. We also made fresh progress in the woods east of the above places, in the immediate neighborhood of Perthes. To the north of the same village the enemy attacked and was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse north of Mesnil our gain of yesterday, which was of 450 metres (more than 1,500 feet), has been increased by 200 metres. We carried a German redoubt and took a revolver gun and three machine guns and made some prisoners.

The enemy's organization, which was of extremely strong character, included armored shelters supplied with revolver guns and very deep subterranean chambers.

Finally, to the north of Mesnil, we captured a few metres of trenches, which we took Sunday and lost again Monday.

In the Argonne, between Four de Paris and Bolante, we delivered an attack which made us masters of the first German line over a length of 200 metres (about 600 feet).

(Issued at 3:15 P. M.)—The only events reported to this office since the issuance of the last communication was a violent bombardment by the enemy last night from the region to the east of Steenstraete, which is south of Dixmude, followed by an unsuccessful attempt at attack, together with the several attacks made by the enemy at Reich-Ackerkopf, all of which were easily repulsed.

LONDON.—The situation on our front is unchanged. The mastery over the enemy's snipers, reported in the previous communication as having been acquired in the neighborhood of La Bassée, has been maintained, and similar conditions have been produced in other portions of our front, notably in the region of Ypres.

This result is primarily due to local individual initiative and has been materially assisted by successful mining operations. On the night of March 6-8 a mine was exploded under a German trench southeast of Ypres. Several German soldiers were killed in our hands and prisoners were taken by our troops and the enemy's trench on either side was rendered useless.

On several sectors of our front the enemy's artillery has been more active than usual, but the effect has been slight.

BERLIN.—In the hills of Lorette our troops have captured two more trenches from the French. They took prisoner six officers and 250 men and became possessed of two machine guns and two small cannon.

In the Champagne district the fighting at Souain has not yet come to an end. To the northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy, who had prepared to make an advance, was impeded by our artillery.

In the Vosges the mist and snow render fighting difficult. The engagements to the west of Munster and to the north of Senheim continue.

RUSSIAN VICTORY THREATENS CUT IN GERMAN LINE

Opposing Armies in North Poland Fight Desperately Near Augustowo.

INVADERS AVOID GENERAL BATTLE

Grand Duke's Leaders Evidently Try to Force Foe to Engagement on Long Front.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Petrograd, March 9.—The Russians have again defeated the German invaders in the vicinity of Augustowo, near the East Prussian frontier, in North Poland, thus menacing the line of communications between Von Hindenburg's column, near the lower Niemen, and those pounding away at Oosowetz.

The present movements at both ends of the Russian war zone show that the Germans and Austrians are manoeuvring for delay. They are striving to gain time in order to avoid the great pitched battle which the Russians hope to force upon them.

Two German armies in the north have now completely retreated across the earlier lines of their advance on Kovno and Grodno. Throughout their occupation of the strip of land on the left bank of the Niemen their motors secured the country for horse forage, but the Russians had removed everything, and the Germans could only burn down empty barns.

Since Saturday they have been withdrawing their heaviest calibre artillery from the bombardment of Oosowetz. The operations there are now dying down to occasional shelling from 6-inch guns.

Seek to Repeat Przysysz.

The character of the German retirement, however, still leaves the possibility that the Russians will be able to engage them under battle conditions somewhat similar to those at Przysysz in the country above Lomza, possibly along the line of Kolno-St. Chuchin, with the Germans moving from their bases at Janina and Lyck.

It is believed there are about 150,000 Germans in this triangle between Lomza and the East Prussian frontier, which is about the strength of the army defeated at Przysysz. It is of the utmost importance to the Germans to get their Niemen army, which is retreating chiefly through the Suwalki region, back into permanent positions among the Mazurian Lakes before the Russians are able to cut through the frontier line from the south.

The stubborn, lingering efforts by a single German corps against Oosowetz

are doubtless also for the purpose of enabling its northern partners to make a dash for the Niemen.

This retreating army is estimated at about 120,000 men, but the Germans have at least 350,000, unengaged as yet, along the line of the frontier railway far to the west of Soldau. Real danger to Eichhorn's army could compel this force to accept battle from the Russians.

Russians Win in Pillica.

In separate, sharp battles on both sides of the Middle Pillica in Central Poland the Germans yesterday were decisively beaten off. It is believed they engaged in this battle with the aim of making a retreat from the Niemen more honorable, and also to feel whether it would be possible to develop a new line of attack in Poland behind the exhausted stubborn and sagging Huzar and Rawa rivers. With this, it is expected, will be coupled a complete withdrawal of their main striking force from East Prussia.

Yet the Germans have much more reason to deplore the Austrian failure in Eastern Galicia than the emptiness of their own campaign from East Prussia. The Austrians have failed to establish even the beginning of a spring campaign which could affect the general disposition of the Russian armies.

Many Policemen Taken.

Some hundreds of the Russians' latest captives are Austrian policemen. They say the entire street and country police of Austria have been sent into the field and have been replaced by elderly members of fire brigades.

Things seemingly have changed but little in the Carpathians, although the Russians continue stubborn and sagging. The Russians, despite their reported continued defeat, seem still able constantly to bring up reinforcements and thus maintain the offensive.

REFUSES MILLIONS IN WAR CONTRACTS

Steel Firm Rejects Orders from Allies—"Better to Make Things Useful."

Sharon, Penn., March 9.—John Stevenson, Jr., president of the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Corporation, of this city, said today that the firm had turned down orders for millions of dollars' worth of munitions in the last four months.

"Agents of the Russian, French and British governments have for months past been trying to get the Driggs-Seabury Corporation to manufacture shells for them," he said, "but just as persistently as they have come their orders have been rejected. The last time we made shells was eight years ago."

"I have since joined Andrew Carnegie's peace society, and have been an active member ever since. It is far better to make things that are useful for mankind than it is to make things that destroy mankind."

BERLIN.—East and south of Augustowo Russian attacks have failed with heavy losses to the enemy. At a point to the northeast of Lomza the enemy left 800 prisoners in our hands after an unsuccessful attack. To the north-west of Ostrolenka a battle has developed which is still going on. In engagements to the west and northwest of Przysysz, which ended favorably to us, we took 3,000 prisoners. Russian attacks to the north of Rawa and to the northwest of Nowemisto have proved ineffective. Seventeen hundred and fifty Russians were taken prisoner in these engagements.

VIENNA.—On the front north of the Vistula a lively artillery duel continued yesterday. South of Lopuszno (in the Kielce region) Russian attacks were easily repulsed. In the region of Gorlice an attack which we carried through resulted in the capture of additional prisoners. The positions won have been maintained despite several attempts of the enemy to regain them.

Uninterrupted attacks are being made by the enemy on the Carpathian front, sometimes with strong and sometimes with inferior forces. Yesterday violent Russian attacks at several points which reached our entanglements were driven back with heavy enemy losses. In these battles more than six hundred men remain in our hands as prisoners. Unfavourable weather conditions again are prevailing in the Carpathians. They demand quite extraordinary efforts from the army corps employed on this front.

In continuous contact with the enemy, our troops often are engaged day and night, and several times have been obliged in the great cold and the deep snow to carry out attacking movements or stand upon the defensive, generally against superior enemy forces. Unlimited praise is due the behavior of our brave troops, as well as to every individual taking part in these battles.

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BIG BUSINESS MEN
IN BELGIAN CAUSE

Percy Alden, M. P., Praises Work of Hoover and His Associates.

SAYS COMMISSION HAS PROVEN WORTH

No Possibility of British Government Subsidy Under the Present Conditions.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, March 10.—"The Daily Chronicle" publishes a special article by Percy Alden, M. P., in appreciation of the work of the Belgian Relief Commission. Mr. Alden says:

"The letter of Sir Edward Grey, addressed February 22 to H. C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, disposes once and for all of the possibility under present conditions of a government subsidy to the funds of the commission. We are up against hard facts and must take it for granted that neither the French nor British government will help Belgium so long as Germany continues her pitiless exactions. The only hope will render will be to try to drive out the German army."

"I think the country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hoover and the commission for the work they have accomplished in face of these terrible difficulties, and I doubt whether justice has been done their gallant effort. The commission has already proved its ability and worth. While it is under the patronage of the American and Belgian governments, it is actually controlled by big business men like Chairman Herbert Hoover, Colonel Hunsicker, Millard Shaler, Edgar Rich, John Beaver White and others, who, at great personal sacrifice and absolutely without self-advertisement, have freely given all their time to this important work. The office are situated in London, Rotterdam and New York, and in all three places we find evidences of almost a perfect organization."

"It is, however, something more than organization. These men are inspired by a sincere desire to help their fellow-men in distress, and we can trust them to spare no pains in the self-imposed task, which, after all, no one else in the world is able to carry out."

WANT AN EXTRA SESSION

Bryan and Stone Still Urging Action on Treaties.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 9.—Secretary Bryan and Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, agreed today to urge the President to call an extra session of Congress after October 1 for considering the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties. There are no indications that the President will consent.

The Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties have been awaiting ratification for a long time.

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